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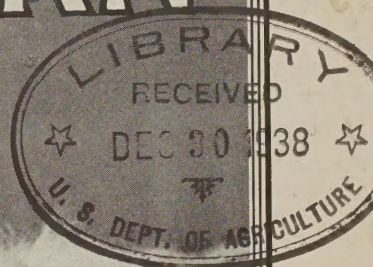
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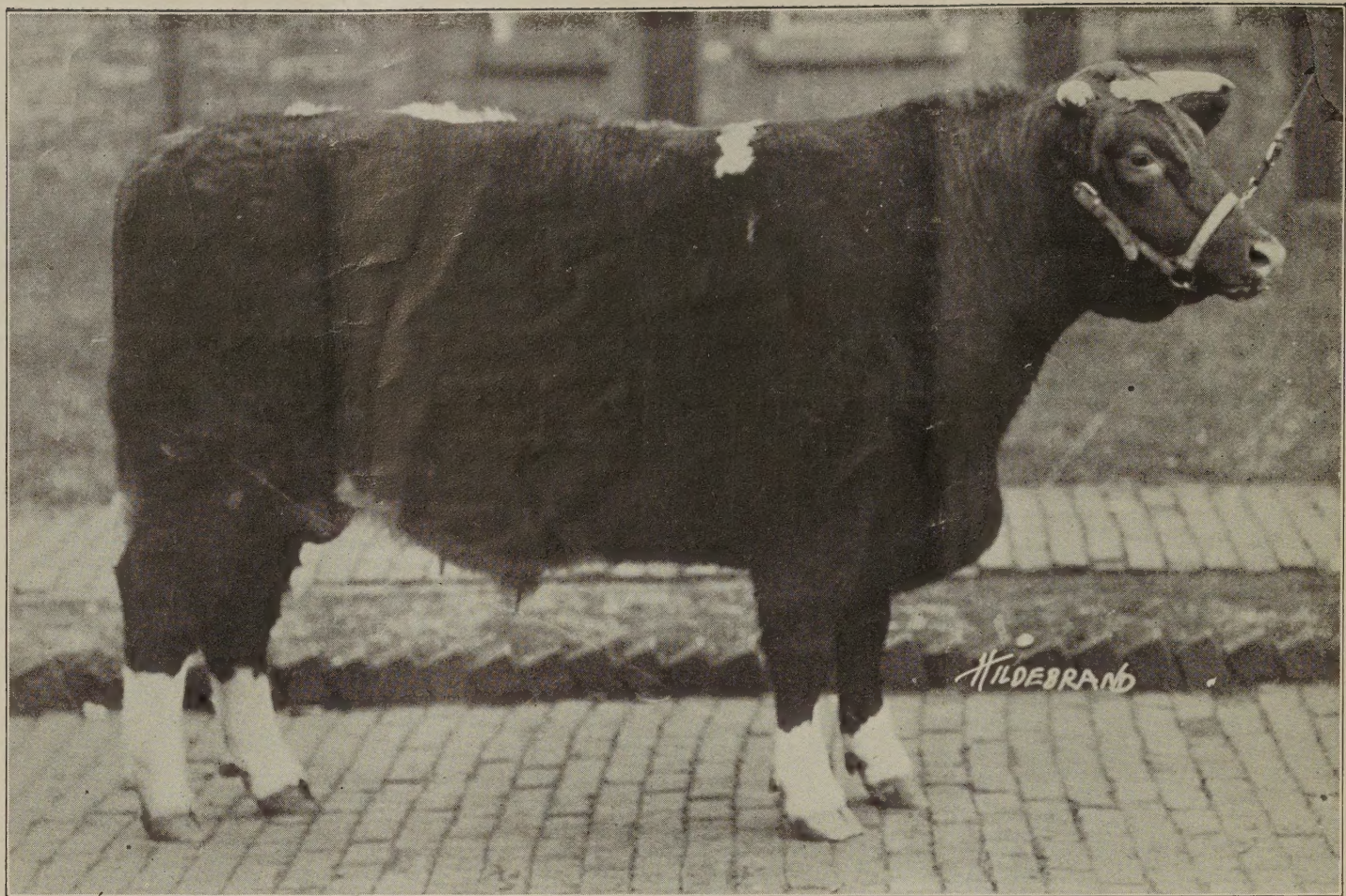
# THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA



January  
1921

American Shorthorn Breeders' Association





Courtesy W. C. Rosenberger & Sons, Tiffin, Ohio.

Photo by Hildebrand

*Cloverleaf Jock, Champion Shorthorn, Reserve Grand Champion Steer, Over All Breeds, International, 1920*



Courtesy University of California, Davis, Cal.

*California Majestic Champion Shorthorn Steer, Pacific International, 1920*



# The International

Scarcely has the last of the departing throngs who witnessed the opening of the International Exposition passed beyond the turnstiles into the night, until other throngs eagerly seek admission at the gates for the day that approaches, only to yield their places in turn, as the late hours of the night blend into the dawn, to succeeding crowds.

Where else and when is there an event comparable to this—the International—in the scope of its contact and the worthiness of its display? From all sections, near and remote, are lured the highest attainment of the husbandman's genius and skill—impressive object lessons of the breeders' vision and the fitters' art.

From the stroke of nine each day till the hour of darkness these, grouped by ages, come in review in the great arena and pass before the critical scrutiny of him who makes the ratings. It is in the comparative positions to which they are assigned that the observer finds instructive interest, though not less informing is the study of the individuals as they occupy their stalls.

Always when the Shorthorns are on display there is manifest eagerness among the attentive crowds. The movement of favored entries toward the coveted places calls forth expressions of affirmation. But if in the assorting process these fail to win the approving signal of the judge, there are signs of disappointment, and a closer study of the merits of the contenders follows.

It is educational, this placing of the awards. That is the chief result. Nor does any other method prove so effective in this respect.

Encompassed by the knowledge of the points of excellence is the desire for possession, and in this desire rests the assurance of breed expansion among those who are both capable and progressive. There is no other appeal like that of the highly bred and skillfully finished animal.

The days pass with the shifting scenes in this wonder animal theatre. Before the curtain is rung down the children come from the schools and swarm through the great building to the farthest corner. Their voices echo and re-echo as they call in youthful fashion to their companions. It is their day, and who shall say but that from among them shall grow up master husbandmen because of the seed planted by this useful contact.

The contests are over, the groups of livestock are made ready for the journey back to their winter homes. The scene has changed and ere many hours have passed the building is deserted save here and there up among the steel rafters the sparrows roost and chirp their messages one to another. The great show of the year has become a memory, but the lessons taught within those walls become a fixed asset in the ever broadening reach of the industry.

THE EDITOR.





Courtesy Alex N. Warner, Titusville, Pa.

*Naemoor Bridegroom. Note the Level Lines and Smooth Covering*



Courtesy W. C. Rosenberger & Sons, Tiffin, Ohio.

*Cloverleaf Royal, Junior Champion, International, 1920. Note the Thickness and Coat of Hair Which Adorns a Heavy  
Flesh Covering*

Photo by Hildebrand



# What Shorthorns Have Meant to Me

By Mrs. F. W. Harding

Wheaton, Ill.

It seems a long step back in the flight of time, a city bred and reared girl who had never been on a farm for even a visit, to become the wife of a real farm boy and be transplanted to the farm. Numerous are the events and devious the windings and findings in the past twenty-seven years.

Agriculture to me was just what little I had read. I knew there were farms, but my thoughts of them were simply a place where cows were milked, where butter was made and eggs gathered.

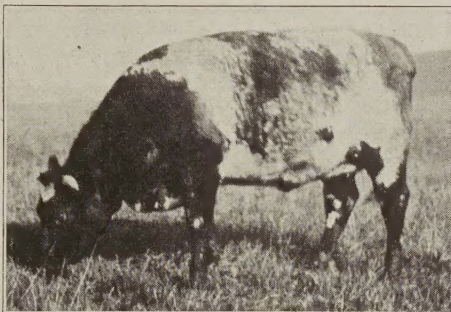
I know nothing whatsoever about Shorthorns, or cattle of any breed, for that matter. I can well remember attending one of the early shows when Mr. N. H. Gentry, a genial, kindly man, told me a story about a lady asking why Shorthorns were so named. The story goes on something like this: "Shorthorns are called Shorthorns because of their short horns." Just then a black bull was led into the arena and because led by a pole the lady said, "and I see now why the blacks are called Polled Angus."

I knew it was a joke by the way others laughed, but had it not been for this mirth I would have believed it. Just so little did I know of cattle then.

Gradually I became interested, as no one knowing Frank Harding or being associated with him one-half as continuously as I could help becoming interested and one would have to be totally blind could they walk through a stable or pasture with Shorthorn cattle and not be impressed by the beauty of the breed and note their appealing conformation and rich colors—characteristics that I early learned to value.

In years gone by when exhibiting at the various shows, when the interest seemed as great, if not as extensive, as

now and such men as Col. G. M. Casey, Capt. C. E. Leonard, Mr. H. F. Brown, Mr. Sam Prather, Mr. Lockridge and other equally wonderful men, some now gone though not forgotten, others retired from business, but all showing then in the ring, with perhaps Col. Harris, Mr.



*"Characteristics That I Early Learned to Value"*

Frank Prather and Mr. I. M. Forbes judging. Their wives, sometimes with me, each anxious to see their own moved up, perhaps not to the top always, but hoping for one place higher, all interested in the breeding of Shorthorns. These are pleasant memories.

At home I would go into the stables hand in hand with my son, Collins, looking for a new calf perhaps that might have come, wondering whether it would be a red, white or roan, with every day an increasing interest, hoping that I might make a find of some outstanding prospect that Mr. Harding had not selected as the best. Collins and I would talk and plan the time when he would

have a herd of his own or in partnership with his father.

Thus was interest instilled in him whom we hoped would follow in his father's footsteps. We were so proud of him and his knowledge of Shorthorns and so pleased to have him mingle with Shorthorn men, knowing he could derive nothing but good from such association. Then came our great grief and our Heavenly Father saw fit to take our boy from us. It was hard to say, "Thy will, not mine, be done, Oh Lord," and so we were left alone like two stricken reeds.

In time we were blessed with another son and by this time I seemed to have always lived on a farm. So Frank Junior is being brought up to love Shorthorns and now at the age of nearly ten he is taking a most lively interest in the cattle and the farm and has three head of his very own, one of which he selected alone and paid for from a fund his father gave him for that purpose. The reader will note we have confidence in the permanency of the business and, as the late Col. Harris, whom we all knew and loved, once said, "Other breeds may come and go, but Shorthorns go on forever."

The part the wife of the cattle breeder plays in this life situated as I am is a happy one, as it brings into the home a class of men, and often their wives, whom it is a pleasure to meet and entertain. Many have other interests besides Shorthorns, men prominent in the business and financial world, but always a genial kind of man and a class to which we are proud to belong.

I have visited many countries with Mr. Harding on his journeys in the interest of Shorthorns and we have been entertained in many homes, some of them wonderful homes. In some places the



Courtesy Henry R. Fausch, Red Cloud, Neb.

*The Webster County, Nebraska, Calf Club*



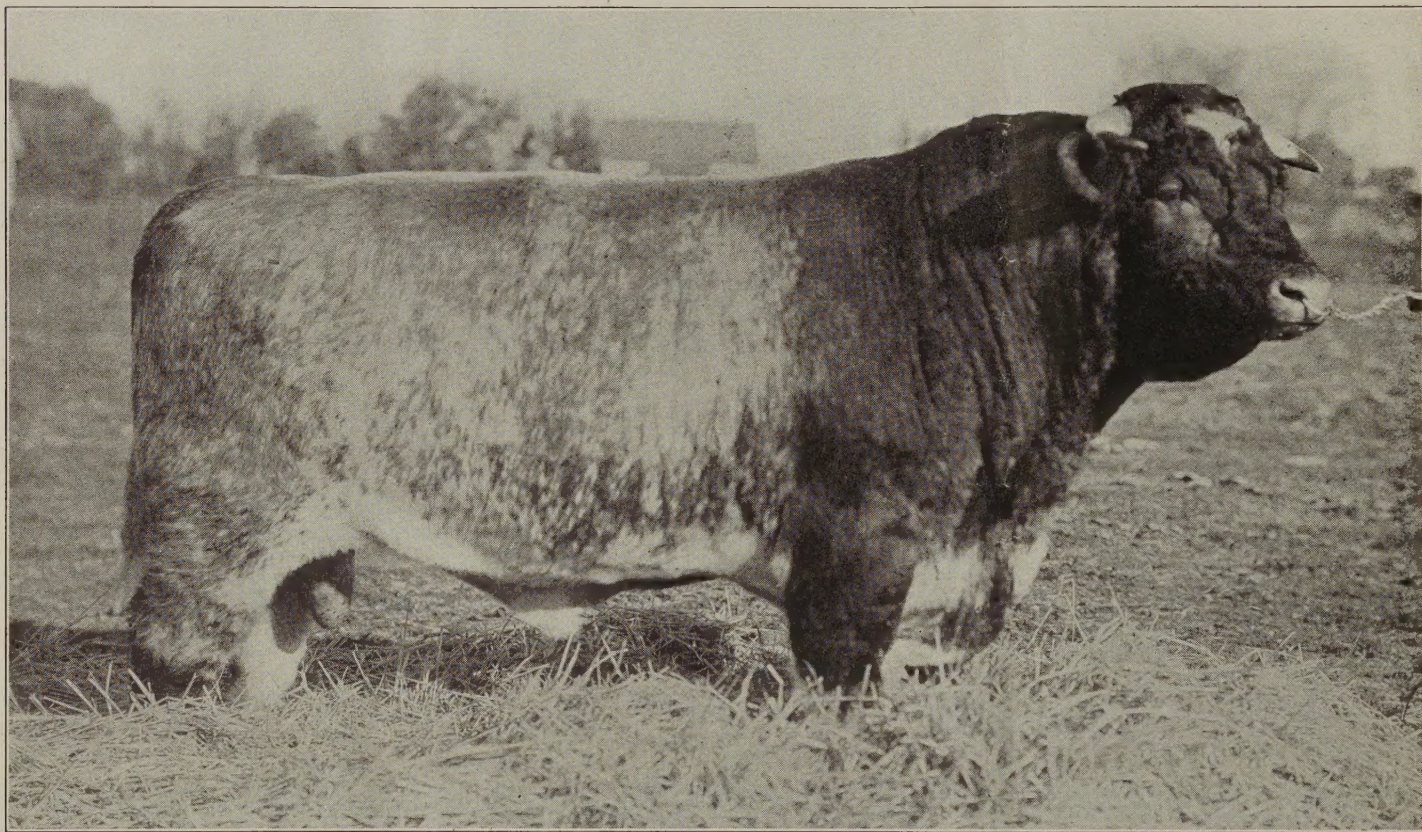
wives were doing their own work and the husbands starting in the business in a small way. In others many servants are employed and Shorthorns in great numbers and quality grazed upon large acres of fine timbered and well cultivated land. But the warm welcome, the hearty handshake, the ever cordial "come again" seems to be what I remember most distinctly among the Shorthorn fraternity.

About the business correspondence and pedigree work I know little, though I understand there are many wives on the farm who are very helpful in this work and thereby give great assistance to their husbands and I think it must be a diversion from household duties

that would be welcome. Wives, too, sometimes get a great deal of pleasure and sometimes amusement just listening. Only a few years ago I was attending the Royal Show at Kansas City. We were exhibiting and I sat in one of the boxes watching the showing rather closely, as is my custom, when the judge moved all the cattle to the other end of the ring. I excused myself to my friends and wended my way alone through the crowd to be nearer the cattle. I spied a place between two rather large men on the general seats, who looked like real westerners. When I took the seat I found they were friends. After a few minutes one said, "Who is that fellow over there with the black coat,

the one with the white hat with the sash around it, carrying a stick on his arm?" "I don't know," said the other. Not satisfied he leaned over and called to a man down in front and asked the same question. "That is Frank Harding," answered the man. "Well, what is he doing in the ring?" asked the inquisitive one. "Why, those are some of his cattle," was the answer. He settled back rather disgustedly and said, "Oh, some city chap who inherited some money and bought cattle just for a fad."

I heard the foregoing by keeping still, and I wanted so to explain, but the moment did not seem very opportune, and so I will close this letter and be content to listen and feel that I am one of you.



Courtesy Caledonia Farms, San Francisco, Cal.

*Caledonia Appearing in His Working Clothes—A Sire That Has Attracted General Attention*

## A Day with William Duthie

The man who knows nothing of the romance of cattle breeding should spend a day with William Duthie at Collynie and Tillycairn and learn from the dean of Shorthorn breeders some of the intimate personal history of the calves collected in his pastures, and even though he came to scoff he would remain to pray; and his prayer would be that the business, in which he happened to be engaged, might gather about it one-half the charm or one-half the human interest that surrounds the life work and achievements of this venerable cattle breeder. To meet William Duthie is to know that he is engaged in a business in which men never grow old. He

By Hon. Duncan Marshall  
Written for the Farmers' Advocate

never passes a boy or girl on the road without waving them a salute, a man who likes calves is bound to be fond of boys and girls, and his constant association with the youngsters in his fields keeps him ever young. As he goes over his cattle, giving you a sketch of this or that one's breeding, or excusing another with the remark, "She's no quite so bonnie, but she's a profitable beast," you're bound to conclude that those who associate with cows keep good company.

After you have gone from field to field and from farm to farm the thing that

perhaps impresses you most is the uniform good quality of the calves. Possibly I should have said "bull calves," because while you see a great many excellent heifer calves, the production of any considerable number of really good bull calves is so rare an achievement in cattle breeding and so difficult to accomplish, that when you have seen the 1920 crop of Duthie bull calves you are bound to forget other things in your admiration for this great group of young herd headers. It is also in this part of his work that Mr. Duthie takes his greatest pride; to me he said: "It is the greatest desire of my life to be able to breed bulls that will go on into other herds and improve



our cattle." And in the pasture fields at Collynie and Tillycairn today can be seen the proof that this veteran cattle breeder has accomplished what he set out to do.

There is ample evidence in all the breeding herds of Scotland that to produce good calves you must have good breeding cows. The remark so often made that the bull is half the herd, while true, has often been misleading to the extent that new breeders have thought that very middling females would do to breed from. In the herd in Scotland you get the best evidence you can find anywhere that a great bull generally has a grand cow for a mother, and the matrons in Duthie's pastures are worthy dams for the great bull calves they are producing. The veteran cattle breeder of Collynie evidently makes no mistake in his matings; he has worked out by some system of his own just what bulls to use and the calves are proof of his judgment, which seems almost uncanny in this matter. His cows are not only splendid specimens of the Shorthorn breed, but are bred in the purple as well, though Mr. Duthie is not quite so family crazy as some Scotch breeders. Old Lady Lancaster, bred by John Marr and the mother of one of Mr. Duthie's great sires, Knight of Lancaster, is looking fresh at 9 years of age and is raising a good heifer calf. Nonpareils, Orange Blossoms, Clippers, Lady Dorothys, Claras, Secrets, Princess Royals, with an odd Rosewood, Duchess of Gloster, Rosebud and Killblean Beauty seem to be the predominating lines of breeding, but Mr. Duthie is always on the lookout for a good cow, no matter what her family. Among the herd bulls old Max of Cluny stands at the head. The 5,300 guinea calf stands to his credit, as does a long line of good

ones. He is a good nine-year-old bull and the kind of proven sire to which Mr. Duthie pins his faith and keeps as long as he is useful. Masterstroke, a son of Max of Cluny, a six-year-old, is all out of form, but has also proved himself a great sire of both bull and heifer calves. Knight of Lancaster, the Uppermill bred bull, is also doing duty and producing the results that have made Duthie's annual sale a record breaking Shorthorn event. Proud Conqueror, Cudham President and Cluny Proud Augustus are younger bulls purchased by Mr. Duthie and are being carefully tried out in the herd and we have no doubt that the sage of Collynie will very soon decide as to what extent he can successfully use them and just to that extent will they influence the future calves at Collynie.

The satisfaction and pride that William Duthie takes in his cattle is good to see and cannot be but an inspiration to every young breeder who visits this great Shorthorn establishment. He may be getting on in years, but you never think he is; keen, alert, he walks across a field, always keeping ahead and ever with a word about this and that beast, recognizing them with the eye of a master; not above saying, "This one's no very bonnie, but a useful kind; aye, a useful kind." Mention any other man's cattle and he has nothing but a good word for them. To speak kindly of all men—and beasts—seems to be his motto. Sometimes his keen humor crops out as when he said of one man, "Aye, he has guide cattle, and he's awfu' prood o' them—he never tires talkin' about them."

Driving along the road from farm to farm no boy or girl was passed on the way without a greeting from Mr. Duthie. It was a picnic day somewhere in the neighborhood and bright-faced boys and girls were on their way for a day's out-

ing. The veteran Shorthorn king had a nod, a smile and a wave of his hand for every one we met or passed and a hearty wish that they might have a good day. I have often heard people remark that the boys of Tarves always raised their caps to William Duthie; now I know why: William Duthie delights to raise his hat to every boy or girl he meets and takes the keenest interest in all the little folk in his parish.

One might, if he were inclined to be reckless, pick out some of the calves that promised best for the October sale, but I prefer to let the bidders do that on sale day. There is no doubt, however, that they will have a good lot to pick from and a lot so uniform that it will not be so easy to decide upon the best.

A visit to these farms impresses one with how much there is yet for him to learn about cattle breeding and what a field it offers for all the ability, energy and studious application he is prepared to devote to it, and of one thing he may always be quite sure where he leaves off another may begin and leave as much chance for progress and improvement as he had at his start. He will also be impressed with the history, the romance and the traditions of Shorthorn cattle. How Sittyton began, how Collynie carried on and how a number of younger breeders are now pressing to the front determined to keep the Shorthorn flag flying in the forefront of all cattle competition and to maintain the high standard of excellence and perhaps add improvement to the breed as the years go on, getting as they go along that keenest of all pleasures, the satisfaction of having achieved something worth while in the greatest business in the world—breeding good livestock—and William Duthie has been an inspiration to many a man in this business.



Courtesy Charles H. Prescott, Bowling Green, Mo.

*A Characteristic Scene on a Shorthorn Farm—A Scene That Invariably Makes Its Appeal to the Practical Stockman*

Photo by Risk



# Laying the Foundation

By A. E. Lawson

A farmer, a banker and a trained agriculturist is a combination whose endeavors and efforts have made their home, Walla Walla, Wash., the center of one of the foremost Shorthorn sections in the northwest. I would like to speak of each of these men and later the result of their combined efforts.

The farmer, W. G. Cordiner, is one of the pioneers of the Walla Walla country. He landed there many years ago without capital and unknown and started life there as a "hired man" and attained success through the various stages of farm hand, renter and then owner. The Walla Walla country was and is primarily a wheat country, but irrigation came and claimed the valley between the rolling hills of wheat. With irrigation came alfalfa, corn and other

terest amounted to. What is more, he did not make the loans for six months and then collect. He did make the loans for six months, but these loans were continued if any boy wished to buy his or some other calf in the sale.

Mr. Cordiner was a farmer and Mr. Marshall a banker. Both were busy men and could not look after the details necessary to success in a club of this kind. So they took their combination to a third man, A. W. Kasten, professor of agriculture in the Walla Walla High School, and to Mr. Kasten's energy and advice a great deal of the success is due. It was Mr. Kasten's part to select the boys and girls and to see that they

In each sale many of the boys and girls of the club have purchased their own heifers. They are in business. They have assets which are growing in value every day and many of them will become our leading cattlemen of the northwest.

Besides, it has created an interest in Shorthorn cattle in the whole community, which has meant the establishment of a number of good herds. It has not only meant the dissemination of these 54 head of calf club heifers, but it has caused many of those interested to go elsewhere to select a large number of cattle. In fact, Mr. Marshall saw the great demand for better stock, and so Mr. Cordiner went east this past summer, purchased some 20 head at an av-



Courtesy Model Mill Stock Farm, Noblesville, Ind.

Photo by Hildebrand

## A Pasture Scene Suggesting Utility

diversified crops. Mr. Cordiner acquired one of these valley farms, and as his early life at home was with Shorthorns he saw the value of Shorthorn cattle to go along with that alfalfa. So in 1916 Mr. Cordiner bought a foundation herd of Shorthorn cattle.

In the spring of 1919 Mr. Cordiner, the farmer, and Mr. H. H. Marshall, the banker, got together. A Shorthorn Calf Club was formed. I do not know which of the two was responsible, but they both had the same idea. They wanted to put cattle, and good cattle, on the farms of this Walla Walla country and they also wanted to help the boys in that locality. Mr. Marshall is not the ordinary type of banker. He does not look at every loan from the standpoint of the six or seven or eight percent that the bank would get in return, but from the standpoint of increased assets that the farmer would be worth, which means an increase in bank deposits. Mr. Marshall did not back this club with an idea of profit, in fact, he and his bank gave more in prizes than the total in-

handled the calves in a way to make them the most profitable. He did this by making inspection trips every few weeks and advising the members the correct way of feeding and handling. What has been the result of the conscientious work of these three men?

The 1919 Calf Club was composed of 17 calves and a profit of over \$100 a head was made on each calf. The 1920 Calf Club held 37 calves and a profit of \$50 a head was made on each head (even if the bottom did drop out of their wheat market). These figures of profit were of course pleasing to the members, but this value was nil in proportion to the bigger things that resulted from the success.

One of these was the fact that in the year previous to the calf club there were less than 40 students taking the agricultural course in the High School. This year there is well over a hundred. It has stimulated an interest in the farm which would never have occurred otherwise. It is a real "back to the farm" movement.

erage close to \$1,000 for the bank, and the bank sold them at the time of the Calf Club sale at actual cost. There was no profit in it for them. They did it for the good of the community.

Improvement in many herds that are quite small is often retarded by the fact that the owner cannot or thinks he cannot afford to buy a bull good enough to improve his herd. This was in Walla Walla, so The Peoples State Bank, Mr. Marshall's bank, purchased a good Scotch bull which is owned by the bank, is one of the bank's assets, and is for use on any of the calf club heifers. This is an idea which should be followed in all calf clubs.

It is hard to judge the value these three men have been in their community through this enterprise. It will mean the development of herds whose value will run high. It will be the cause of improvement in all the cattle of that section, and it will, above all else, serve to interest the boy and girl in the farm where success most always comes.



# Thoughts on Shorthorn Matters

By J. L. Tormey

For some years past there has been remarkable activity in Shorthorn circles. Interest in good Shorthorn cattle has not only intensified in the older, well established agricultural sections of the country, but has broadened into newer sections. At the closing of the 1920 season there are approximately 48,000 patrons of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association against 33,500 in 1918—an increase of 14,500 patrons, or approximately 42 percent, the increases in the several states from 30 percent up to 90 percent. This growth is remarkable. It is all the more so when it is noted that the increase in breeders is as pronounced, if not more noticeable in the oldest established sections than in some of the newer livestock sections.

The above comparisons show that the growth of the Shorthorn business has not been confined to any particular area or set of climatic and economic conditions. New fields for Shorthorns have been opened to be sure, but the growth in newer sections has not been greater than in older sections, where many farmers in the past few years have laid in a few head of good Shorthorn cows and heifers as foundations for breeding herds.

This growth has taken place during a period of high production costs. Never since the time of the Civil War have costs for labor and feed been higher. During this period of high production costs the attention of the producer was attracted toward purebred Shorthorns, because Shorthorns appealed to them as animals through which high priced grain

and high priced labor could be profitably marketed. Land in the cornbelt demonstrated its ability to return good income with grain at high prices. The natural consequence was the bidding up of the price of land. This was particularly true in the state of Iowa. It is not reasonable to suppose that all farmers in the cornbelt took on new obligations, by buying land (for which many went into debt) at an advanced figure. But there are many who did buy, and will necessarily have to study hard to arrange for meeting the obligations. This would have meant work with prices created when a world was at war, with an underproduction of raw food materials in the warring nations. It will demand much closer study when European nations are again producing all, or nearly all of their necessary food, which production will have a depressing influence upon grain prices in this country.

The thought that farmers will refuse to produce seems ridiculous. How else can the cornbelt farmer get money to live or to meet obligations, than by raising all the land will produce, and marketing the produce to best advantage? To think that the world will not need the products of the farm is as absurd as to think that the farmers will not produce. The problem, it seems, that ought to concern the farmer is: How can the products of my farm be best marketed? Outside of a relatively

small amount of corn that is used for human food and in the arts, the bulk of the corn crop is used as feed for livestock. Wheat, on the other hand, is our principal human food crop in Europe and America. Only the by products from the manufacture of wheat flour are used for animal food. Corn then bears a closer relation to the cost of producing meat and milk than does wheat, and outside of the wheat used in this country to manufacture flour for human consumption, there is no other great call for its growth in normal times. The attractive prices for wheat during the war caused many to break up pastures and sow wheat. Many of these pastures will eventually be restocked with cattle, following the receding prices now commanded.

Grain farming, as it has been practiced in the newer sections of the United States, has never been a permanent system. Depleted soils, following a series of wheat crops with no manure, fertilizer or humus of any sort returned, soon retaliates upon the abuse in the shape of diminished and uncertain yields. The uncertainty of weather leaves the exclusive grain grower high and dry without much revenue, in a bad year. This is particularly true in parts of the Northwest. The remarkable growth made in the Shorthorn business during the past few years in Minnesota, North and South Dakota, shows the trend of the mind of the pioneer. As soon as the wheat farmer gets a little money ahead, and can surround his home with the necessary equipment to



Courtesy William Hartnett, Chicago, Ill.

Photo by Hildebrand

*Pellipar Iris, A British Isles Champion and the Grand Champion Winner at the International, Chicago, 1920*



care for livestock, he gradually invests in cattle. The wheat farmer would have a relatively easy time if he could produce a good crop every year; but it does not seem to be destined that man should make his living by working only part of the year. Droughts and starved soil inevitably force him to carry on a more diversified system of farming. Even in the cornbelt, where more certain weather conditions prevail, wheat growing can be successfully practiced only in rotation, and by the application to the soil of manure obtained from the feed lots. Shorthorn breeders should also look forward to the expansion that will follow the introduction of smaller breeding herds on the ranges which will follow in the wake of the gradual change from all wheat farming to livestock growing.

While there has been very noticeable expansion in the Shorthorn business the past few years, there are many who have hesitated to engage in the business because of high costs of production. Many of these men will enter the field as costs of feed recede somewhat. This fall many new men have bought their first Shorthorns. This is a side of the business that should be watched closely and encouraged.

During periods of advancing prices too many lose sight of the great influ-

ence that constant educational work bears upon the growth of the Shorthorn business, and the improvement of cattle in general. When activity in the cattle trade seems to settle back in a more natural channel, it is even more essential to carry on an active and well directed educational campaign. The general farmer must be convinced that it is to his advantage to eliminate the grade or scrub sire that he is using and substitute this animal with a good type registered Shorthorn bull. Purebred sire campaigns under national, state, district and county supervision have done much in certain sections of the country to eliminate some of the undesirable sires and to substitute therefor good purebred bulls. When such campaigns are in progress breeders of Shorthorns should organize strongly to watch their interests, and to see, as far as possible, the purebred bulls are Shorthorn bulls. Often a man who has never used a registered bull is undecided as to the breed he should use. Here lies the opportunity of the Shorthorn breeders' organization in the county. Get to this man first, convince him of the superiority of Shorthorns, and see that he is provided with a good bull. In many cases where purebred bull campaigns have been carried out the selling price of the grade or scrub

bull on the market went a long way toward paying for the purebred animal substituted in his place. If the man is sold a good Shorthorn bull, his first crop of calves will convince him of the wisdom of his choice; he will likely remain a Shorthorn enthusiast, and in time may become a breeder of registered Shorthorns.

The real value of Shorthorns lies in their ability to improve the common cattle of the country. Care should be taken, then, by all breeders to produce better cattle than those of their neighbors. During the past few years many have been complaining of the quality of goods sold over counters. In times of good prices and active markets there is offered quite a temptation to throw inferior animals on the market. In the Shorthorn business there have been many animals registered that would as well not have been registered.

There is also difficulty experienced by many of the new breeders in marketing bulls. Not all bulls can be herd headers. There is a keen demand at good prices for bulls of herd heading caliber. Bulls that are below this character must go into the hands of farmers to improve the steer producing herds of the country. Even through these channels it is impossible to market all the bulls that are produced. It is remarkable what good steers can be made from bulls that are too common to market as bulls. Many of the bull calves should be steered. They are cheaper to take care of; give less trouble; and when fed out, are a source of pleasure and profit to the producer. There is no better way to convince one's neighbors of the value of good purebred Shorthorns than to show him a carload of good steers.

There is no time like the present for the breeder of Shorthorns to improve the quality of his cattle. Competition from other breeds will get stronger and stronger. This will give the opportunity for the Shorthorn breeder to convince the public that he has the best breed of cattle on earth. This cannot be done, though, unless eternal vigilance is practiced to maintain a high standard of quality in the breeding herd, and to grow the young stock out properly from calfhood up. Endeavor to make the neighborhood a Shorthorn community, give the customer good treatment, and the business of breeding Shorthorns will be progressive and profitable.



*Dale West of the Klamath Falls, Ore., Calf Club and His Entries, With Respective Gains of 85 and 90 Lbs. in One Month. The Roan Won the Championship, Pacific International, 1920*

## Progress in Texas and Louisiana

By John C. Burns

Though the general drop in prices of practically all farm and ranch products has hit all the producers thereof a pretty hard blow, the single cropper, particularly the cotton farmer, has been hit the hardest of any. Probably this is true because the cotton farming class is so much larger than any other class of agricultural producers in this section of the country. The wheat grower, the rice grower, the sugar cane grower and,

finally, the cattle raiser, each feels that he has received the hardest jolt. The producer of commercial cattle has certainly had to paddle his canoe up stream against a strong current, with lots of whirlpools in his path, during the past four years. Drouth, followed by low prices and tight money, has made him a close competitor of the cotton farmer

for the receipt of the knockout blow. Many are still paddling and, no doubt, will reach the head of the stream still breathing, though rather tired; others have failed to pass the whirlpools. Even the man who practices diversified farming has not escaped altogether, but as is always true in times of great adversities, he is being hurt less than the rest.

It may seem that the foregoing is foreign to the subject of "The Progress of



Shorthorns in Texas and Louisiana," but in reality it has a very direct bearing on the subject. The progress of Shorthorns is coordinate, to a great extent, with progress towards diversified farming. A number of the forward looking Shorthorn breeders of these states have read the handwriting on the wall and are enlarging and improving their herds by natural increase and purchase of the best breeding material to be found, preparing to meet the demand for good cattle that is bound to grow. The purchase of highclass stock bulls by a number of our breeders during the past year is evidence of the faith they have in the future for the breed in this section of the country. The bulls, Naemoor Bedesman, owned by Dr. J. R. Raby, Gatesville, Texas; Cullisse Band Sergeant, owned by Frank Scofield, Hillsboro, Texas; Royal Abundance, owned by M. L. Smiley, Brookston, Texas, and Lord Acorn, owned by Long-Bell Farm, DeRidder, La., will exert a tremendous influence on the quality of Shorthorns generally in these states. Breeders generally are realizing the need of improving the quality of their cattle and that they must depend on sires of the right stamp and breeding to bring about improvement most economically. There now exists a real demand for bulls of herd header quality. The plain to inferior sort are the ones that are now going begging. The best of those, with good bone, rugged and thick, suited for range use, will move with the opening of spring, but there was never a better time to make steers of the inferior ones. This statement is applicable not merely to Shorthorns, but also to bulls of other breeds. There are few herds, even under ordinary conditions, in which the knife cannot be used with profit to the breeder and for the best interests of the breed and especially is this true at this time.

Shorthorns enjoy the distinction of having the top price record for range raised, grass fat cattle on the Fort Worth market for this year. The Fort Worth Daily Live Stock Reporter of July 17th announced this record sale as follows: "On the late market Friday a new top for the season on South Texas grass steers was recorded in the sale of 15 head, averaging 1,475 pounds, at \$13. These cattle were Shorthorns and were consigned by N. M. Scott of Dryden. The previous high mark on grassers this year was \$12.55." The price of these cattle denote their quality and their weight was such as to gladden the heart of any shipper. Range men like size as well as quality, for they know what it means for the scales to bear down. William Anson of San Angelo, Texas, recently had a load of Shorthorn feeder steers on the Fort Worth market, shipped from his ranch in Tom Green county. There were 23 of these steers, 18 of which were two-year-olds and 5 three-year-olds, the latter cut-backs from his twos of last year. They were strictly grass raised and averaged

1,106 pounds, a mighty good weight for grassers in feeder condition. It is not uncommon to hear ranchmen say, "I need more bone, size and weight in my cattle." They are not using Shorthorn bulls, but need to use them. Many ranchmen, on the other hand, that raise and sell cattle under the name of another breed run enough Shorthorn bulls to keep a strong infusion of Shorthorn blood in their breeding cows. The "color craze" still exists and the prepotency of the color of other breeds often prevents Shorthorn blood from receiving the credit justly due it. However, the better Shorthorn bulls are made, the thicker and more rugged they are bred, with due adherence to smoothness and quality, the larger the number that will be used on the range and the more nearly will the breed get the credit it deserves.

The Shorthorn show at the state fair of Texas in October was of unusual strength and attracted a great deal of attention and admiration from among the more than a million people who attended the fair. A strong delegation of Mexican business men and government officials, including President-elect Obregon, General Francisco Trevino and a number of representatives of the Mexican Bureau of Agriculture were visitors at the fair for several days. They made a thorough inspection of the livestock department and many of them manifested much interest in the Shorthorn judging and exhibits. The Mexican people like Shorthorns and they are partial to reds and dark roans. It is the policy of the present Mexican gov-

ernment to foster agriculture, to give as much encouragement as possible to livestock improvement and to improved agricultural methods generally. General Obregon believes in progress and is a strong adherent of this policy. The revolutions in Mexico for the past several years have caused a great reduction in the supply of cattle of that country and Mexican ranchmen are now importing grade stocker cattle from Texas and other border states to help replenish the supply. A movement also has started toward the importation of purebred livestock into Mexico from this country. This is being fostered by the Mexican government which has stationed an agricultural agent at Dallas, Texas, in the person of Senor Guillermo Fuentes D. This gentleman is using his efforts to get Mexican buyers in touch with livestock breeders and other agricultural producers in this country and to encourage trade generally between the two countries.

Only last week Senor Leopoldo Lorrage of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, purchased a carload of Shorthorn cattle in Tarrant county for shipment to his ranch in Mexico. Eleven head of these cattle were registered Shorthorn bulls for range use, six of which were purchased from Marshall Calloway & Son, Fort Worth, Texas, and five from Louia B. Brown, Smithfield, Texas. The remainder of the car consisted of grade Shorthorn heifers purchased on the Fort Worth market. It is believed that this purchase marks only the beginning of a considerable demand from Mexico for registered Shorthorn cattle.



*The Roan Calf is by a Registered Shorthorn Bull and Out of the Scrub Cow Shown in the Picture. Note the Quality of the Calf. The Owner, N. Williamson, Moscow, Idaho, Exhibited the Pair as a Demonstration at Local Fairs*



# THE SHORTHORN IN AMERICA

Published quarterly by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, 13 Dexter Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill., in the interest of Shorthorn cattle and Shorthorn breeders in America.

FRANK D. TOMSON, *Editor*

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## MEETING TRADE REQUIREMENTS

General Executive Harding draws attention to the need of conformance to the preferences of foreign trade in the matter of cattle exporting. It appears that these foreign purchasers have well developed ideas as to the condition of the cattle purchased. It is generally considered that they have preference for certain types and that they object to certain markings. They require that the cattle be in very thrifty form. It may not be so well known, however, that they attach a great deal of importance to the preparation of the animals, that is, to the trimming and dressing of the horns, the condition of the feet, the trimming of surplus hair, the character of the halters, etc. Usually the shipments that have gone out from the United States, representing small groups of individuals from different herds, have rarely been prepared in the form that would meet with the best approval of these South American investors. Some of the cattle have been delivered with rope halters of varying kinds. Many of the offerings have come to the point of shipment with feet sadly in need of trimming, many with horns untrimmed and unpolished, many others with long, ragged hair on the tails—in fact, representing a lack of preparation that does not reflect creditably upon the sellers.

This export trade is to be—in all probability—a great factor in Shorthorn business and our breeders should understand at the outset that these items, incidental as they seem, are of vital importance in building up the trade. It has been stated upon good authority that we Americans have not studied foreign trade in commercial lines as have the Europeans. We have not ascertained in advance what the convenience or preferences of foreign buyers might be as regards the character and size of the packages in which our wares will be delivered, whereas the Europeans have made a careful study of the trade in the several countries. For an example, it was stated that a certain article exported to Argentina was required by the trade to be delivered in boxes of a certain size containing a certain number of the articles, whereas the Brazilian trade had a preference for a different sized box containing another number of the same articles. This seems trivial, but it is a fundamental item because the preference of the purchaser has a very great bearing upon the volume and the continuity of trade. Then, it appears

that certain fluids taken by one country were required by them to be shipped in bottles of a smaller size than the same fluids shipped to another country, which had a preference for the larger sized bottles. So it is these South American buyers of Shorthorns have certain well defined, long established, deep seated preferences for certain things. We may regard them as trivial, but it is of the utmost importance that we become informed of their peculiarities and their preferences as far as possible, and try to meet them in every respect.

While we are on this subject, isn't it a practical suggestion that when we offer cattle in our sales or in combination or association sales that they be prepared with a uniformity of fitting, decoration, etc.? That is, have a standard and work as near to that standard as seems practical.

Shiftlessness, lack of attention to the details of fitting, and indifference to these things has retarded the progress of our trade in this country. Strange as it may seem, we need to regard our Shorthorn breeding business as our first interest to a greater extent than we are inclined to. We have yet to learn the value of permanency. We have yet to learn the possibilities of the business when given the attention that has been characteristic of the breeders of the British Isles. We have the material upon which can be built the best there is within Shorthorn limitations. We may profitably, however, regard the breeding of better Shorthorns and the building of Shorthorn trade more seriously and apply more intelligence thereto.

Every shipment of Shorthorns to a foreign country should be of such character, considering of course the range of values that the purchaser will buy, and of such form as will have a tendency to encourage further trade. There are some obstacles to be overcome. There are many in these countries who would incline the trade to the British Isles rather than to the United States. There are many who, no doubt, have a prejudice against our products due to a lack of knowledge of our cattle and possibly in part to the preference of turning the trade elsewhere. But these breeders must look to the United States because we have a larger supply and we should take advantage of the situation and encourage the maximum patronage by meeting their preferences in the matter of the details referred to.

## CANADIAN TRADE

The western provinces of Canada have drawn very heavily upon the states for their cattle. Many thousands of corn-belt farmers went into that country and invested in land on a more or less extensive scale and have developed farming and ranching properties. Many of these are going into the cattle breeding business on a large basis; many others to a lesser extent in the dairy business, but their supplies of stock must be obtained

elsewhere. The logical course is to purchase their foundation stock from their former neighbors in the states.

Until recently the sanitary regulations at the Canadian border were such as to prove a serious barrier to such trade, but this situation has been improved and there is almost certain to come out of these western provinces a large demand for breeding cattle. One reason is the favorable conditions for health and sanitary safeguards.

It should be understood that there is a vast area in western and northwestern Canada that is suited to range purposes only, yet they have a very limited supply of cattle. They must be increased by the introduction of breeding stock and must be improved by a selection of better standards. The Shorthorn is given preference in the main, and with United States Shorthorns the first choice.

With the possibility of developing this trade in mind, the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association appropriated prize money duplicating the prizes offered by the western Canada fairs on all winners bred within the United States, regardless of ownership. This plan was first put into effect in 1918 and the results were most gratifying. In the 1920 fairs United States bred Shorthorns had a conspicuous part in the winnings and in addition interest has been growing among those western Canadians, many of whom, as stated, were former settlers of the United States, in the possibilities of Shorthorns as related to their operations. Conditions generally favor this trade coming to the United States.

## SHORTHORN OPPORTUNITIES

It is entirely reasonable to assert that the most attractive prospects confront Shorthorn breeders of this country that they have ever known. This opportunity lies in the prevailing sentiment of the farmers, the ranchmen and the dairymen. Specialized dairymen are few in number and for the most part they rely upon some of the special dairy breeds. Farmer dairymen, however, are numbered by the thousands—many thousands. They do not find the special dairy breeds adapted to their needs. They do not get much excited about the published high records of certain performers among these special dairy breeds. They cannot see that these high pressure performances have a very close relation to their operations on the farm. We can understand their position. The farmer-dairyman knows that he must have some return for his calves if he is going to get by. The bull calves must be grown out and turned to some buyer at a price that will make a profit. There is small hope of this among the special dairy breeds in the hands of the farmer-dairyman. What is the result? He is always hopeful of obtaining the kind of a cow that will enable him to produce a reasonable amount of milk and dispose of the calves on a reasonably profitable basis.



The Shorthorn cow is his best bet. His difficulty is in finding enough of them in his community, but when he finds them he is agreeable to paying the price.

The ranchman has made a very considerable change in his methods of ranching. He used to regard it in the light of an endurance contest. He now provides feed for his cattle during the winter and as a result invests quite freely in cotton cake and rich food products in order to carry his cattle through the winter in the best condition that is possible. Especially he hopes to prevent loss from emaciated condition. This did not used to be the case. The cattle were allowed to range all the year. If they came through the winter in good shape the rancher was lucky. If they succumbed to the struggle he accepted the situation as a part of the game. They don't do that any more. They talk about the rustling qualities, but they attach more importance to the quality of the cattle and the weight in pounds which they attain than to the rustling qualities.

It used to be that the cattle from the range were sold almost always by the head, but when the day came that the weights became a controlling factor in the price making, then the Shorthorn came to be relied on to a greater extent. Now, with winter feeding and the premium paid for quality the Shorthorn is regarded with much higher favor in the range country, and as this becomes more pronounced the Shorthorn will continue to gain in favor and the day will come not very far hence when the blood of the Shorthorn will be a pre-dominating trade mark in the great range country of the United States and Canada.

On the cornbelt farms the Shorthorn has always held sway for various inherent reasons and the attitude of the cornbelt farmers today is more favorable to the Shorthorn than ever before.

Shorthorn breeders should make stock of these existing preferences and conditions and should breed for usefulness, with due attention to quality and markings, and provide for this trade, which always regards the practical, useful Shorthorns with favor.

Never was the field so expansive nor so inviting. We have only to provide what we can easily provide with the class of breeding cattle we have on hand for this widespread patronage. It is the Shorthorn opportunity.

#### WHAT IS THE COST?

In almost every line of business it has become necessary to get a line on the cost of production. Most businesses, in fact, would soon come to an end if the operators failed to take note of the producing costs and organize their business in relation to these costs.

Breeders of purebred livestock have, as a rule, concerned themselves comparatively little with the actual cost of production. It is not an easy matter to get down to the actual cost of produc-

tion, but it is important to know somewhere near what these actual costs total. Once they are known the operator will be inclined to take a more conservative attitude in regard to expenditures that may be dispensed with.

As a suggestion of a basis upon which to figure these costs must be included: first, the interest on the investment, then the feed consumed, the cost of labor, taxes, insurance, loss, shrinkage of the inventory, depreciation in machinery, buildings, selling expenses, etc. Then there are various other items that may be classed under appropriate heads.

It will be necessary to use a rather conservative valuation in deciding on the basis in the inventory, investment, etc. It will be well for Shorthorn breeders to adopt some workable plan because with a more intimate knowledge of the costs, charges, etc., will come more business-like methods in the operations.

#### SHORTHORN STEERS

It seems rather remarkable that whenever a man invests in a purebred cow that he assumes that every one of her male calves should be sold as a herd bull for use in some other man's herd. This sentiment is as broad as the contact of the breed in this country, strange as it may seem. The average man does not seem to get it through his head that he can make steers of all the male calves of his moderate priced cows and make as much or more money than he can by selling them as bulls, not to mention the satisfaction of having a few highclass steers around.

Roughly speaking, we would say that fifty percent of the male calves of all breeds should be converted into steers for the convenience and profit of the owners.

Perhaps we should make an exception of the dairy breeds because we are not so sanguine of the merits of the male calves of these breeds for beef-making purposes. The practice which many dairymen follow is that of cracking the bull calves in the head with a hammer within a few days after they are dropped, which is probably the best practice for them. We rather think it is, but we are writing about Shorthorns particularly. We read every week of the Shorthorn steers on the markets selling as baby beef at prices ranging from \$100 to \$200 per head and as matured steers at from \$200 to \$300 each, a range of values assuring to the breeder a reasonably satisfactory profit. In the growing and finishing of these highclass steers there is also a sense of deep satisfaction, a sense of achievement that has its compensation.

When registered Shorthorn cows of the so called plainer lines of breeding, yet with an individuality comparing most favorably with those of more fashionable bloodlines, can be had at prices ranging from \$150 to \$350 there is every inducement for the farmer to place such cows on his farm and pro-

duce calves from them, turning the bull calves into steers, and retaining the best of the heifers for the improvement of the herd. It is a very simple process, just as simple as the growing of the grades, and the difference in the original investment is quickly paid out by the larger profits that are brought in as a result of having the better and more responsive types.

Occasionally the farmer breeder may have the best reasons for retaining bull calves for breeding purposes, but the plan which we have proposed admits of this, yet assures an adequate profit without it. We need to learn that purebred Shorthorns are the most practical for farming operations, they make larger returns than high grades; they make very much larger returns than common grades and the contrast between them and scrubs is very striking.

Many farmers have no desire to become breeders of registered cattle with the purpose of supplying a breeders' trade. They do not regard themselves as fitted to handle the details of such a business; they are not inclined to it, but many of them fail to recognize that they can adopt purebreds for their own farm operations and get by very much better than with grades. They do not seem to understand that they can grow steers just the same, only better, with purebreds and make more money than with grades.

Happily, there are a growing number who have realized this possibility and are taking advantage of the situation. In time there will be many thousands of herds conducted along this line.

#### THE HEALTH OF THE HERD

At no time in the history of the cattle breeding business in the United States have the breeders of Shorthorns faced as favorable conditions as regards the health of the herd. Attention is being paid now to the sanitary environment to an extent that never was done a decade or more ago. More Shorthorn herds have voluntarily entered the accredited list than of the herds of other beef breeds, and information is available which demonstrates the Shorthorn herds have made a particularly favorable showing in the tuberculin tests. There have been reactors here and there, a condition that was unavoidable, but the attitude of the Shorthorn breeders in endeavoring to get at the root of the trouble has always been a big factor in bringing about the present enviable and desirable situation.

The assertions that have been made on more than one occasion by the advocates of other breeds trying to convince the public that those breeds were less subject to tuberculosis than Shorthorns have proven to be of absolutely no foundation. In the light of these it is gratifying to find that information comes from an absolutely dependable source that the Shorthorn records in this respect are the cleanest of all. This is further emphasized in the fact



of the much greater number of Shorthorns that have been placed under the test and on the accredited list or at least have taken the preliminary test and have made application to enter the accredited list.

Every breeder of Shorthorns should take advantage of this situation and for his own protection look very carefully to the sanitary conditions of his farm, buildings, barns, sheds, paddocks, feedlots and watering places. He should study his cattle carefully and whenever an animal gives signs of a disorder of some nature that animal should be segregated to prevent a possible communication of the trouble to other members of the herd. There is no means of spreading disease more effective than the watering trough, consequently animals that show a tendency to run at the nose, or the mouth, should not be allowed access to the trough where the other cattle drink.

It appears to be a very simple matter once tuberculosis is eradicated to prevent its reoccurrence. It involves merely the keeping of sanitary conditions about the buildings and yards where the cattle are cared for, and the holding apart until their health is established of animals purchased, before permitting them to go among the herd.

The health of our herds and the sanitary conditions which are in the main easily established all have a lot to do with the extent of patronage which we may hope to obtain. Shorthorn breeders have made a long stride forward. They are to be congratulated and their diligence is to be encouraged.

### POWERFUL AGRICULTURE

In the recent national election the strength of agriculture was effectively demonstrated. Unquestionably the agricultural vote was a factor in deciding the election, and it is altogether probable that the influence of agriculture will be steadily felt and prove a permanent force in the shaping of the policies of this country.

Never was agriculture so well organized, not to the detriment of any other interests, but working to the benefit of all useful pursuits. The various farm organizations working for the most part in close harmony and with the same hope, combined with the growing need of the cities of the necessity of maintaining a prosperous and permanent agriculture, are bringing about a more tolerable condition for the producer and the consumer alike. It will be a fortunate day when the problems that have long confronted the farmer and the husbandman will be solved with due consideration for them, and also for the consumer, and that day seems not so very far distant now.

Along with this progress is closely related the achievement of the supporters of purebred livestock, the most extensive individual organization of which is the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

This is the time for every man who invests in properties of an agricultural nature to concern himself with the further progress of the agricultural interests and to cooperate with the organized efforts that are being made to further advance these interests.

### LOOKING TO THE SHORTHORN

Among dairymen the labor situation has been a serious one, causing in not a few instances the dairyman to completely revise his plans. We know of a number of cases where well established dairies were so disturbed by the attitude of labor that the herds, composed of representatives of so-called strictly dairy breeds, have been dispersed and Shorthorns placed in their stead. The purpose being to grow good Shorthorns and get rid of the worry of the labor which strictly dairying requires and get a little satisfaction out of the business along with some profit. These people naturally incline to the Shorthorn because they know it is adapted to the farm conditions. They recognize the milking tendency of the Shorthorn and its value in a producing animal, and so they attach importance to this feature, but they also get away from the job of dairying and by combining beef and milk production and for the most part allowing the calves to do the milking.

This can be very profitably done if it is a purebred herd. On the other hand, an occasional ranchman and beef producer changes his plans of operation and substitutes Shorthorns in the place of the breed he had relied upon previously for various reasons.

From both sides comes the acknowledgment of the advantages of the Shorthorn for farm and small ranch purposes. So it is that Shorthorns occupy the most advantageous position of all breeds.

The Board of Directors is impressed with the opportunity presented through local associations of disposing of surplus Shorthorn bulls among farmers and ranchmen in the territory represented by these associations. The result will be to increase the number of Shorthorn steers on the markets, and will place again in the hands of the producers the useful Shorthorn cow that is needed on every farm and ranch. It is urged that a general and active effort be made to accomplish this purpose through the channels referred to within the next few months.

Other breeds are distributing bulls at very low prices, if necessary, in order to extend the influence of the breed.

### ASSOCIATIONS

It has been the custom to publish the full list of state, district and local Shorthorn Breeders' Associations. For lack of space the list is not published in this issue. It may be found in previous issues and will appear in later num-

bers. Prospective purchasers are referred to the Breeders' Directory in this issue.

### READ CAREFULLY

Rule 1—Amended December 2, 1920. The pedigree of no animal over 2 years of age shall be accepted for registry in the American Shorthorn Herd Book after February 1, 1921, or in the case of animals imported from Great Britain and Canada, 2 years after date of importation.

Rule 7—Amended December 2, 1920. After January 1, 1921, a fee of \$5.00 shall be charged for entering the pedigree of an animal between 1 and 2 years of age.

Rule 14—Amended December 2, 1920. The seller of an animal shall furnish transfer and pay the transfer fee. (Effective January 1, 1921.)

Rule 16—Passed December 2, 1920. The pedigrees of twin animals must be entered for registry at the same time. (Effective January 1, 1921.)

### BEEF RECORDS

The Shorthorn carlots at the International sold for an average higher than any other breed, barring the champion load. The same record was made at the 1919 International also.

The champion Shorthorn load dressed 65.1 percent. The reserve champion in the individual classes, Cloverleaf Jock, a Shorthorn, dressed 69 percent.

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Editor, THE SHORTHORN IN  
AMERICA



### OUR GUESTS FROM ABROAD

United States improved stock breeders are favored by the presence of the following distinguished gentlemen: Mr. John Sibson of Buenos Aires, who judged the Shorthorns at the International; Mr. W. L. Kelly of Buenos Aires; Emilio R. Casares Jr. of Buenos Aires and London, who was invited to judge Shorthorns at the American Royal, but who did not arrive in time; Arturo Terra Arocena of Uruguay; Dr. A. P. Stirling of Uruguay, all representing Shorthorn interests, and Walter Biggar of Dalbeattie, Scotland, who judged the Aberdeen-Angus and grades and cross breeds at the International.

Delegates selected by the Rural Societies of their respective countries, invited by the breed associations to visit the International, were Emilio R. Casares Jr., Ricardo Quesada and Dr. Carlos Salas of Buenos Aires, Argentina; Filipe Montero, Dr. Juan M. Gutierrez, Dr. Domingo R. Bordaberry and Romulo Pareja Reissig of Uruguay. The only one to arrive in time was Senor Casares. The other gentlemen, at this writing, are expected about Dec. 8. The delay in arrivals is due to violent ocean storms.

### COLORADO COWS TO NEW YORK

One of the recent important sales of livestock in Colorado was that made by breeders in the neighborhood of Montrose. They sold 150 very high grade Shorthorn cows to the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association for the account of Oakleigh Thorne, Pine Plains, N. Y. This is said to be one of the best lots of cattle which ever left the western slope. They came from the herds of Al. A. Neale, K. G. Magraw and J. W. Tripler.

All of these cows were sired by purebred Shorthorn bulls and out of grade Shorthorn dams. They sold for \$30 per head more than cattle of similar ages and weights will bring upon the same market, due to the fact that Shorthorn bulls of merit have been used in their production.

They will be grazed in New York, wintered on alfalfa, silage and other roughages and kept entirely for the production of market beef.

### YOU NEED THIS

A binder for preserving certificates of registry in alphabetical order and a private herd register in one. Through its use the work of copying pedigrees is

avoided. The pages are alphabetically tabbed and are ruled with produce tables on one side and indexes for listed calves' names on reverse sides, which prevents duplication. Capacity, 150 certificates. Price \$3. Address the Association office, Chicago.

### THE RECORD OF PRIZE WINNERS

Send \$2.00 today for The Record of Prize Winners, containing the tabulated pedigrees of 1,260 prize winners at the International, American Royal and various state fairs for the past twenty years. This is one of the most valuable books relating to Shorthorns ever published. Read it and note how closely the animals in your herd are related to these prize winners.

### BARRED FROM THE RECORDS

The Board of Directors of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association has permanently barred J. F. Parks, Dyersburg, Tenn., from the use of the Shorthorn Herdbook for registry purposes, because of fraudulent pedigrees which he furnished when making applications for registry.



Courtesy C. A. Eranson, Cadiz, Ohio.

*Always There Is a Fascinating Beauty in a Scene Like This*

Photo by Hildebrand



# Annual Stockholders' Meeting

## ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT SCOFIELD

Members of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association: It is with pleasure that I address this body.

We have enjoyed for the past five years a great prosperity and all breeders who have bred and sold a large percentage of cattle of their own breeding have been well reimbursed for their efforts and those who will content themselves in the future to breed and offer for sale cattle of their own breeding, in good condition, will always find a market for their surplus animals at figures that will prove profitable for the American breeder and farmer. I would like to say here that one thing the breeders of America must not overlook is the farm trade. Since grain is back to prewar prices there will be a lot more sold on the hoof through purebred animals than in the past years. In these last years of prosperity the trade of the farmer has not been sought as in the years past, but this must not be overlooked in the future—for this market furnishes the means of transfer of the bulls of the smaller breeder.

I will say that I think no one thing should be of more concern at this time than for each breeder, either large or small, to castrate one or more bulls and show more choice steers than in the past. I would recommend that each breeder in America cull his bull calf crop very closely and only offer for sale as breeding animals those of high merit. If this could be made a uniform rule among American breeders they would have a few good steers for market during each year and the bulls kept for sale would, in a five years' average, make a good deal more money and more ready sale, and more beneficial results would accrue to each breeder of purebred animals.

I am not an alarmist in the least, but our business of purebred cattle breeding has to stand a readjustment in these times the same as any other business. To the new breeders I will say—Stick to

the task; endeavor to breed good cattle, and each year better ones, and take the same number of years, or, I should say, ten years' time, and one year with another you have as good business as any banker or merchant in your county or state where the amounts invested are the same, and I am pleased to say that the financial world today recognizes the value of improved livestock as one of the most valuable assets on the modern farms of this country.

Only the past few years our government has taken a good deal of interest in the herds of the country and has sent representatives to our sister republics to the south to further the interest of the purebred breeders of this country, and I can say to you, with a good deal of satisfaction, that the Shorthorns so far exported have been well received. We have with us at this time a number of gentlemen from South America and their comments give us more encouragement than before that we should do all within our means to encourage this trade.

I would like the stockholders of this association to know that their Board of Directors have had a good many perplexing problems to contend with during the past years, some of them not at all pleasant to deal with, but I feel that the board has acted wisely in the actions they have seen fit to take, and I further feel that your interests have been well guarded.

In conclusion, I wish to say that your board is indebted, to a large measure, to General Executive Farding and Secretary Groves for their hard and efficient service in behalf of your favorite breed of cattle.

Is the committee on credentials ready to report?

MR. RANK FORBES: Mr. Chairman, we have one proxy to report.

THE PRESIDENT: It is with pleasure that I receive that report. I am very pleased to know that we haven't the trouble that we have had in the years gone by of any one man attempting to

control the affairs of this association by proxy. I think we only had three last year and the year before only a dozen, or such matter, and this year we have gotten down to one. I trust next year it will be none.

We will now listen to the report of the committee on resolutions.

MR. J. F. PRATHER: Mr. President, your committee on resolutions has to report the following:

WHEREAS, Since our last meeting we have been informed of the decease of the following members, to-wit: W. K. Roland, De Kalb, Ill.; John H. Seely, Mt. Pleasant, Utah; Chenault Todd, Fayette, Mo., and William F. Matern, Wesley, Iowa, and

WHEREAS, In the death of these, our fellow breeders of Shorthorn cattle, the breed has lost some of its most dependable workers and most respected members; and

WHEREAS, We recognize these men combined the respect and esteem of a wide circle of friends and by their lives and efforts as cattle breeders set us a worthy example; therefore be it

RESOLVED, That this association hereby expresses its sincere appreciation of the work performed by the deceased members of this organization, and that this formal expression of our regard be spread upon the minutes of this association, and a copy of the same be forwarded to the bereaved families.

(Signed) J. F. PRATHER,  
ROBERT R. WARD,  
ED BOWEN.

Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of this resolution.

MR. TENER: I second the motion.

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard the motion. Those in favor say "aye"; those opposed "no." It is carried unanimously.

We will now proceed to the election of directors. Tonight we elect three directors for a three-year term. The first name in alphabetical order will be that of Mr. Reid Carpenter.



Courtesy Flintstone Farm, Dalton, Mass.

Photo by Hildebrand

*A Group of Milking Shorthorns, Beef and Milk Both in Evidence*





Courtesy Haylands Farm, Sharpsburg, Ill.

Photo by Hildebrand

*Champion Shorthorn Load, International, 1920. Sold to Armour & Co. at \$21 Per Cwt. for the Brevoort Hotel, Chicago. They Dressed 65.1 Percent*

Mr. Carpenter was placed in nomination by James A. Huston of Ohio, the nomination being seconded by Morris Schaffner of Pennsylvania and H. O. Weaver of Iowa. As no other nominations were made it was moved by Mr. Weaver and seconded by Mr. Huston that the secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous vote of the association for Mr. Carpenter to succeed himself.

THE PRESIDENT: It is moved and seconded that the secretary cast the vote of the stockholders of this association for Mr. Reid Carpenter to succeed himself. Affirmative voices? Those opposed? It is carried.

THE SECRETARY: Mr. President, I cast the vote of the association for Mr. Carpenter to succeed himself as director.

THE PRESIDENT: The next name in order is that of Mr. N. H. Gentry of Missouri. Whom shall we have to succeed Mr. Gentry?

Mr. Gentry was placed in nomination by B. O. Cowan of California. The motion was seconded by I. M. Forbes of Illinois.

F. M. Rothrock of Washington was placed in nomination by T. J. Miller of Colorado, this nomination being seconded by Harry Hopley of Iowa.

THE PRESIDENT: Are there any further nominations? If there are no further nominations we will proceed to ballot on the names of Mr. N. H. Gentry and Mr. F. M. Rothrock. I will appoint Mr. W. C. Rosenberger, Mr. Frank Smith and Mr. John L. Tormey as tellers.

(The ballots were then collected and counted.)

MR. F. W. HARDING: Gentlemen, your president has requested me to convey to you an offer by our guest from Argentina and London, Mr. E. R. Casares, of a silver trophy, and this will be a handsome trophy, to be awarded to

the champion bull calf of the International Show, to include the senior and junior bull calves, and which also is for calves under fifteen months' old, to repeat to you Mr. Casares' exact wording, but it complies with our limit of ages for a senior and a junior bull calf, this trophy to be won three times before becoming the definite property of the exhibitor, and to be offered for the first time at the 1921 International Show.

MR. W. W. WRIGHT: I move you that we give a vote of thanks to Mr. Casares for his kind offer, and that the acceptance of his offer be made a part of the minutes of this meeting.

MR. REID CARPENTER: I second the motion.

THE PRESIDENT: It is moved and seconded that we accept Mr. Casares' kind offer of this trophy and that it be made a part of the minutes of this meeting. Affirmative voices? Opposed, no. It is carried. Mr. Casares, we thank you.

MR. CASARES: I thank you very much. I have given this trophy just because I think your young calves, especially after that age, very often have not the chance to get to be the junior champion of the show, and I think in themselves they ought to have a trophy, because they are good enough.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, the results of the vote on a director to succeed Mr. N. H. Gentry I beg to give you as they have been given to me by the credentials committee. Mr. Gentry, 28; Mr. Rothrock, 38. That would indicate the election of Mr. Rothrock of Washington to succeed Mr. N. H. Gentry for a term of three years as director of this association.

The next director to be elected is a successor to H. C. Lookabaugh. Whom shall we have to succeed Mr. Lookabaugh?

Mr. Lookabaugh was placed in nomination by Harry Blake of Oklahoma, the nomination being seconded by W. L. Blizzard, also of Oklahoma.

J. C. Andrew of Indiana placed in nomination R. H. Scott of Tennessee, this nomination being seconded by B. A. Thomas of Kentucky, A. R. Swann of Tennessee, W. L. Smith of Alabama, and P. G. Ross of Ohio.

THE PRESIDENT: Are there any other nominations? If there are no other nominations I will ask the tellers to distribute and count the ballots.

(The ballots were then distributed, collected and counted.)

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, the result of the vote on your director to succeed Mr. Lookabaugh, as handed to me by the Chairman of your Credentials Committee, is as follows: Mr. Lookabaugh, 12; Mr. Scott, 54. This makes the election of Mr. Scott as director for the three-year term to succeed Mr. H. C. Lookabaugh.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, is there any further business that any of you have to bring before the stockholders' meeting? If there is none a motion to adjourn is in order.

MR. JOHN TOMSON: I move we adjourn.

MR. HUSTON: I second the motion.

THE PRESIDENT: Those in favor say "aye," those opposed "no." The motion is carried and the meeting stands adjourned.

The meeting then adjourned.

#### SALES RECORD SHEETS

This office furnishes sales record leaves of the same size as registry certificates. Same may be inserted in the regular binder. Each leaf is ruled on both sides, affording space for 34 animals. Price 5 cents each.



# Conditions in the Southeast

By R. M. Murphy

The purchase of the main breeding herd of the Lespedeza Farm, Hickory Valley, Tennessee, by A. R. Swann & Son, Dandridge, Tenn., represents one of the largest deals consummated in Shorthorn circles during the year. The addition of this great lot of females to their already strong herd gives them the largest herd in the southeast.

The above transaction resulted from the decision of Mrs. H. B. Duryea to liquidate her interest in Lespedeza Farm and herd and R. H. Scott, the efficient manager, when given the opportunity to take over the entire establishment, felt it advisable to dispose of the breeding herd, having in mind its rebuilding just as rapidly as circumstances justified. Mr. Scott retained the herd bulls and has already begun the collection of females of the choicest breeding with the intention of maintaining the prestige of the establishment which, for the good of the Shorthorn interests of the section, he has been so fortunate as to acquire.

Since the winning of the grand championship at the 1919 International by Lespedeza Collynie his owner, L. L. Little, Fayetteville, Tenn., has been busily engaged in acquiring a herd of females which will give his great bull an opportunity to sire others of the same stamp. Mr. Little now has associated with him J. B. Rutledge and other prominent business men of Fayetteville under the firm name of L. L. Little & Co. and they have at hand ample facilities for making their herd one of the foremost of the country. This they plan to do just as rapidly as can be accomplished.

The establishment of Glenwild Plantation at Grenada, Miss., by John Borden, a prominent business man of Chicago, and his plans for the building up of the very best herd of Shorthorns possible as rapidly as practical will be a great stimulus, particularly to the Shorthorn interests of Mississippi and the adjoining states. His initial purchase, that of Maxwalton Rodney, a son of imp. Rodney, at \$14,000, is indicative of the standard to which he aspires. Maxwalton Rodney has just completed a circuit, including seven of the leading fairs of the north and south, at all of which with but one exception he was first in class and at four of which he was junior champion, going on to grand championship at three of these.

The entire Shorthorn breeding fraternity is pleased over the fact that C. D. Smith of Memphis, Tenn., is soon again to be a breeder of Shorthorns. He has formed a partnership with Amiel Brinkley, also of Memphis, and they plan to set about a re-establishment of a herd immediately. Mr. Brinkley, after eighteen months service in France, went to Iowa Agricultural College to complete his animal husbandry course, three years of which he had finished at the University of Tennessee. While a student at

Ames he had the distinction of winning first on a Shorthorn heifer fitted and shown by himself in the annual contest of that institution, a much coveted honor. During the present summer he has been with Carpenter & Ross and has had charge of their Shorthorn herd on its tour of the eastern fair circuit. He, in combination with Mr. Smith, will add much strength to the Shorthorn interests of the section.

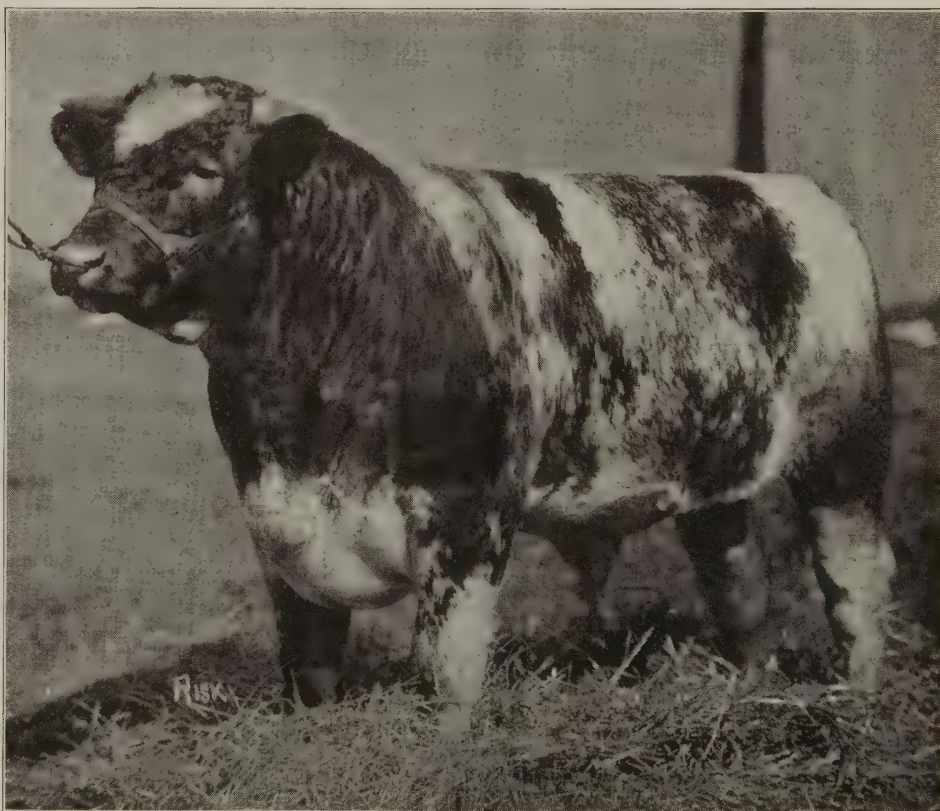
The appearance of the first crop of calves by the \$12,000 Harviestoun Grandee, imported by William Harnett, and now at the head of the good herd of W. J. & B. A. Thomas, Shelbyville, Ky., created quite a sensation at the Kentucky State Fair and in the show were placed by John E. Robbins as follows: Senior bull calves, first, second and fourth; senior heifer calves, first, third, fourth, fifth and sixth, and junior heifer calves first and fourth, with strong competition. Messrs. Thomas have availed themselves of numerous opportunities during the year of adding females that would strengthen their already strong breeding herd and we are warranted in hoping for great thing from their establishment.

In the same state also are Kalarama Farm at Springfield and Woodruff Farm at Shelbyville and both Judge Thurman and Mr. Woodruff, their respective owners, are adding strength to their herds

in the way of females of the choicest breeding as rapidly as opportunity permits.

Two sets of brothers on adjoining farms in a beautiful valley near Lewisburg, W. Va., namely, Tuckwiller Bros. and Wilson Bros., are doing a pioneer work for Shorthorns in their home community that has rarely been excelled. In addition to building up their own herds as rapidly as possible they appreciate the necessity of building up at the same time the Shorthorn interests of their community. Largely through their untiring efforts a purebred Shorthorn calf club numbering twenty-five members was organized during the year, and resulted in the establishment of at least six new herds.

In the beautiful Virginia County, Buckland Hall Estate, now owned by Mitchell Harrison, is being rapidly converted into an up-to-date Shorthorn establishment and will soon again have restored to it much of the wonderful charm and picturesqueness that from evidence still remaining it must have once possessed, though first established more than 100 years ago. With one of the good sons of Revolution at the head of the herd, Mr. Harrison is adding females that will give him the very best opportunity and from the impression made by the few head, from this herd exhibited at a number of fairs within the state this year, most gratifying results are already in evidence.



Courtesy W. A. Forsythe & Sons, Greenwood, Mo.

Photo by Risk

*Hedgewood Gipsy King, First Prize Junior Yearling, Missouri State Fair, 1920*





*Here Is a Real Business Combination for the Klamath Falls, Ore., Calf Club*

In southwest Virginia W. R. Crockett of Draper has been quietly collecting a very good herd and during the past year has been fortunate in securing a double grandson of Villager to head his herd. He has in this young bull one of the most promising prospects for a breeding bull in the state. Mr. Crockett has for the past several years been secretary of the Southwest Virginia Shorthorn Breeders' Association and much credit for the success the organization has had is due to his enthusiasm and energy in its behalf.

On a magnificent estate at Pisgah Forest, North Carolina, just a short distance from Asheville, R. W. Everett is building a herd of the very best material he can find. During the year he has added among other very desirable things the top heifer of the Congress sale and the top cow of the Rosenberger sale—enough to indicate what he has in mind.

In the same section of the state B. P. Howell & Sons, Waynesville, are also making marked progress in getting together a great herd. A particular impetus was given their establishment by the sale last spring of the first calves from their herd bull, Victoria's Sultan, at an average of \$1,070. Immediately following the realization that they had been unusually fortunate in the selection of a herd sire they added \$10,000 worth of females to their herd, with the hope of increasing his opportunity. They have recently secured a good son of imp. Villager to assist in their herd.

In Georgia continuation of the great work of improvement in the herd of George T. Stallings, Haddock, Ga., is hoped for as a result of adding during the year one of the best bulls imported by William Hartnett last spring, Moresby A. D. C., a wonderfully bred Rosewood by Collynie Goldcup and out of Collynie Rosewood A. Mr. Stallings, with the valued assistance of "Jimmy" Morton, is building a herd that will lead the way to better Shorthorns in his state.

Meadowbrook Farm, Eutaw, Ala., owned by W. L. Smith, Memphis, Tenn., sold in Chicago during the year 42 head

of choice young things from his herd at an average of \$1,020. This average marks the high record of consignments from a southern herd and is indicative of the high class of material with which Mr. Smith is building. In the recent death of his herd bull, Royal Stamp, the breed has lost one of its most promising sires.

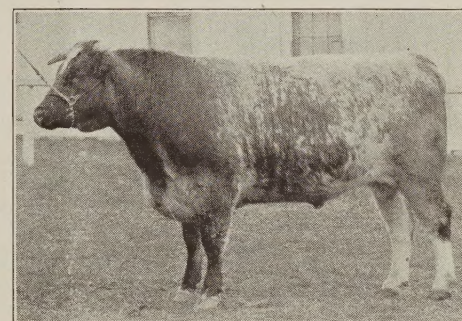
Space does not permit a further continuation of this because there are so many others who should have mention for the marked progress they have made during the year. J. G. Allen & Son, Newport, Tenn., and W. N. Jones & Son, Concord, Tenn., have strengthened their herds by the addition of outstanding females. J. W. Gonce & Son, Anderson, Tenn., bought one of the best bulls of the Carpenter & Ross importation, imp. Golden Nugget, bred by William Anderson, and Herman Dietzel, Jr., Union City, Tenn., acquired a very promising son of Maxwalton Renown to assist in their herds. J. L. Ormsby, Macon, Miss., formerly a Kentucky Shorthorn breeder, is building an excellent herd on his new location, which reminds one very much of a farm in the heart of the cornbelt. The section in which he has located unquestionably has a great future in livestock and he is making ready for the demand.

Outstanding among the herds of Polled Shorthorns should be mentioned the progress being made by H. D. Brannon & Son, Belvidere, Tenn., and of Duntreath Farm, Forest Hill, Tenn., owned by Bright Goodbar, Memphis, Tenn. Both of these herds aspire to the production of Shorthorns of the most modern type and are making marked progress.

Through the interest and generosity of a number of our breeders and particularly that of W. L. Smith, Memphis, chairman of the livestock committee of the Memphis Tri-State Fair, a \$10,000 Shorthorn show was made possible and brought out the strongest exhibit ever seen in the south. Twelve exhibitors, with a total of 300 head, contended for the prizes and of these twelve exhibits seven were made by southern breeders.

An effort was made to have a creditable exhibit at every important fair in the section and in most instances this was accomplished. It is to be regretted that at two of our state fairs, however, there was not a Shorthorn in evidence. Inconvenient arrangement of schedules and high freight and feed costs were in the main responsible for this and plans are already being made to prevent a recurrence. The good herd of L. L. Little & Co., Fayetteville, Tenn., represented the section with much credit at the big shows of the cornbelt, starting in at the Ohio State Fair, Columbus, and finishing with both grand championships at the Southeastern Fair, Atlanta. These were won on a son and daughter, respectively, of Lespedeza Collynie.

A very greatly increased interest in the fat steer classes of our fairs has been in evidence among our breeders during the past year. The grand champion steer at the Kentucky State Fair was a Shorthorn fitted and exhibited by W. J. & B. A. Thomas, Shelbyville, Ky. The grand champion steer of the Virginia State Fair was won by a Shorthorn fitted and exhibited by Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va., and the reserve champion at the \$10,000 steer show held in connection with the Alabama State Fair was a Shorthorn fitted and exhibited by James H. Dale & Son, Greensboro, Ala. Unfortunately none of our breeders exhibited steers at the other state fairs where steer shows were held. This is developing into one of the most important features of our shows and it is to be hoped that next year will find us with a much larger representation in the steer classes.



Courtesy Virginia Polytechnic Inst., Blacksburg, Va.

*Grand Champion Steer Over All Breeds, Virginia State Fair, 1920*

The year has brought to a realization the hopes of the Tennessee breeders for the employment of a full time secretary, in the person of Morton O. Cooper, who for the past three years has been in charge of beef cattle extension work in Virginia and had rendered most effective service for the advancement of Shorthorn interests there. The breeders are solidly back of Mr. Cooper and marked progress should follow their united efforts.

In five other states of the section state breeders' associations are gradually gaining strength and the year has marked the organization of numerous county and district associations.



# The Season's Champions to Date

## INTERSTATE FAIR (Sioux City)

Senior and grand champion bull, Cumberland Gift, Loveland Stock Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; junior champion bull, Wayside Sultan, Rundell & Son, Hurley, S. D.; senior and grand champion female, Villager's Myrtle, Loveland Stock Farm; junior champion female, Silver Mist 2d, Loveland Stock Farm.

## OKLAHOMA STATE FAIR

All championships awarded Jos. Miller & Sons, Granger, Mo.

## SOUTH DAKOTA STATE FAIR

Senior and grand champion bull, Cumberland Gift, Loveland Stock Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; junior champion bull, Juno Sultan, E. J. Thompson & Son, Hurley, S. D.; senior and grand champion female, Villager's Myrtle, Loveland Stock Farms; junior champion female, Lady Clara 16th, S. G. Eliason, Montevideo, Minn.

## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FAIR (Riverside)

Senior champion bull, Cumberland Gloster, William Bond, Newark; junior and grand champion bull, Silver Cup, Thos. B. Dibblee Estate, Lompoc; senior and grand champion female, Ormondale Maid 2d, William Bond; junior champion female, Princess Royal, Thos. B. Dibblee Estate.

## TRI-STATE FAIR (Memphis, Tenn.)

Senior champion bull, Maxwalton Monarch, Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio; junior and grand champion bull, Max Rodney, Carpenter & Ross; senior and grand champion female, Lady Supreme, Frank Scofield, Hillsboro, Tex.; junior champion female, Lespedeza Blossom 9th, Lespedeza Farm, Hickory Valley, Tenn.

## TEXAS STATE FAIR

Senior and grand champion bull, Maxwalton Monarch, Carpenter & Ross; junior champion bull, Silver Heart, Frank Scofield; senior and grand champion female, Lady Supreme, Frank Scofield; junior champion female, Miss Cumberland 2d, Joseph Miller & Sons.

## LOS ANGELES LIVESTOCK SHOW

Senior and grand champion bull, Blackhawk Villager, Easton & Ward, Diablo, Cal.; junior champion bull, Pacheco Lad 215th, Pacheco Cattle Co., Hollister, Cal.; senior and grand champion female, Little Sweetheart, T. S. Glide, Davis, Cal.; junior champion female, Sultan's Dale, Pacheco Cattle Co.

## OREGON STATE FAIR

Senior and grand champion bull, Rusper Sultan 2d, J. B. Cornett & Son, Shedd, Ore.; junior champion bull, Sultan Dale, Curtis C. Cole, Albany, Ore.; senior and grand champion female, Gloster Maid, Curtis C. Cole; junior champion female, Memory Roan Lady, W. A. Heater, Sublimity, Ore.

## INTERSTATE FAIR (Chattanooga, Tenn.)

Senior champion bull, Wild Eyes Sharon, J. N. Jones, Concord, Tenn.; junior and grand champion bull, Collynie's Pride, L. L. Little & Co., Fayetteville, Tenn.; senior champion female, Roan Jewel 2d, L. L. Little & Co.; junior and grand champion female, Maxwalton Fancy 6th, L. L. Little & Co.

## SOUTHERN IOWA FAIR AND EXPOSITION (Oskaloosa)

Senior and grand champion bull, Dale Cumberland, Braywood Farms, Oskaloosa, Iowa; junior champion bull, Gloster Hero, J. R. Colville & Sons, Oskaloosa, Iowa; senior and grand champion female, Bonnie Girl, Krizer Bros., Eddyville, Iowa; junior champion female, Orange Miss 6th, Braywood Farms.

## KANSAS STATE FAIR (Hutchinson)

Senior champion bull, Marshal's Crown, Tomson Bros., Dover, Kan.; junior and grand champion bull, Claret Commander, H. C. Lookabaugh, Watonga, Okla.; senior champion female, Cumberland Bess 2d, Joseph Miller & Sons, Granger, Mo.; senior and grand champion female, Miss Cumberland 2d, Joseph Miller & Sons.

## MONTANA STATE FAIR

Senior and grand champion bull, King Lavender, Day & Rothrock, Spokane, Wash.; junior champion bull, Silver Star, P. H. Griffin, Lolo, Mont.; senior and grand champion female, Countess, Lowe & Powers, Culbertson, Mont.; junior champion female, Lord's Daisy, John H. Seely & Sons, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.

## EASTERN STATES EXPOSITION (Springfield, Mass.)

### (Milking Shorthorns)

Senior and grand champion bull, Queenston Duke, J. E. & C. B. Wade, Orangeville, Ohio; junior champion bull, Flintstone Gift, Flintstone Farm, Dalton, Mass.; senior and grand champion female, Royal Rose 7th, Greatwood Farms, Plainfield, Vt.; junior champion female, Knowsley's Greenleaf, Flintstone Farm.

## FIELD SHOW AT SNI-A-BAR FARMS (Grain Valley, Mo.)

Champion bull, Marshal's Crown, Tomson Bros., Wakarusa, Kan.; champion female, Mina Hedgewood, Fred C. Merry, Kansas City, Mo.

## COLORADO STATE FAIR

All championships awarded Maxwell-Miller Cattle Co., Steamboat Springs, Colo.

### (Milking Shorthorns)

Senior and grand champion bull, Master Sam, Pine Valley Dairy & Farms Co., Colorado Springs, Colo.; junior champion bull, Pine Valley Clifton, Pine Valley Dairy & Farms Co.; senior champion female, Pine Valley Lady, Pine Valley Dairy & Farms Co.; junior and grand champion female, Wyldemere Princess, J. B. Benedict, Littleton, Colo.

## NORTHWEST LIVESTOCK SHOW (Lewiston, Idaho)

Senior and grand champion bull, Princely Stamp, Maxwell-Miller Cattle Co., Steamboat Springs, Colo.; junior champion bull, Augusta's Stamp, John H. Seely & Sons, Mt. Pleasant, Utah; senior and grand champion female, Little Sweetheart, T. S. Glide, Davis, Cal.; junior champion female, Sultan's Dale, Pacheco Cattle Co., Hollister, Colo.

## IDAHO STATE FAIR

Senior and grand champion bull, Silver Cloud, E. M. Varin, Victor, Idaho; junior champion bull, Gainford Dale, Day & Rothrock Co., Spokane, Wash.; senior and grand champion female, Hercules Matchless, Day & Rothrock Co.; junior champion female, Hercules Elvira, Day & Rothrock Co.

## INTERSTATE FAIR (Trenton, N. J.)

Senior and grand champion bull, Choice Sultan, Silver Maple Stock Farm, Vaughnsville, Ohio; junior champion bull, Kinellar Snowstorm, Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio; senior and grand champion female, Duchess of Gloster 50th, Carpenter & Ross; junior champion female, Dale's Gwendoline, Henry P. McKean.

### (Milking Shorthorns)

Senior and grand champion bull, Queenston Duke, J. E. & C. B. Wade, Orangeville, Ohio; junior champion bull, Sherwood Favorite, Sherwood Farms, Far Hills, N. J.; senior and grand champion female, Lady Rose, The Otis Herd, Willoughby, Ohio; junior champion female, Nora Darling, Sherwood Farms.

## MIDLAND EMPIRE FAIR (Billings, Mont.)

All championships awarded to John H. Seely & Sons, Mt. Pleasant, Utah.

## CHATTANOOGA INTERSTATE FAIR

Senior champion bull, Wild Eyes Sharon, Frank Johnson, Cleveland, Tenn.; junior and grand champion bull, Collynie Pride, L. L. Little & Co., Fayetteville, Tenn.; senior champion female, Roan Jewel 2d, L. L. Little & Co.; junior and grand champion female, Maxwalton Fancy 6th, L. L. Little & Co.

## OZARK LIVESTOCK EXPOSITION (Springfield, Mo.)

Senior champion bull, Dale's Choice, O. W. Carlson, Bentonville, Ark.; junior and grand champion bull, Beauty's Sultan, J. R. Cox & Son, Buffalo, Mo.; senior champion female, Autumn Queen 5th, H. R. Nelson, Springfield, Mo.; junior and grand champion female, Vail's Rosemary 3d, G. D. Counts & Son, Wesley, Ark.

## LOUISIANA STATE FAIR

Senior and grand champion bull, Butterfly's Prince, E. W. Forester, Sanger, Tex.; junior champion bull, Fayette Villager, John H. Cockerham, Luella, La.; senior champion female, Evelyn, Cherokee Farm, Shreveport, La.; junior and grand champion female, Blossom's Beauty 2d, Cherokee Farm.

## WESTERN ROYAL LIVESTOCK SHOW (Spokane, Wash.)

Senior and grand champion bull, Princely Stamp, Maxwell-Miller Cattle Co., Steamboat Springs, Colo.; junior champion bull, Josephine's Lord, John H. Seely & Sons Co., Mt. Pleasant, Utah; senior and grand champion female, Hercules Matchless, Day & Rothrock Co., Spokane, Wash.; junior champion female, White Pacheco, Pacheco Cattle Co., Hollister, Cal.

## AMERICAN ROYAL (Kansas City, Mo.)

Senior and grand champion bull, Cumberland Gift, Loveland Stock Farms, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; junior champion bull, Marshal Joffre, J. W. McDermott, Kahoka, Mo.; junior champion female, Cecilia Omega, Fred C. Merry, Kansas City, Mo.; senior and grand champion female, Lady Supreme, Frank Scofield, Hillsboro, Tex.

## INTERNATIONAL LIVESTOCK EXPOSITION

Senior and grand champion bull, Pellipar Iris, Wm. Hartnett, Chicago; junior champion bull, Cloverleaf Royal, W. C. Rosenberger & Sons, Tiffin, Ohio; senior and grand champion female, Lady Supreme, Frank Scofield, Hillsboro; junior champion female, Parkview Augusta, Gallmeyer Bros., Mechanicsville, Iowa.

### (Milking Shorthorns)

Senior and grand champion bull, Knowsley Fern, The Otis Herd, Willoughby, Ohio; junior champion bull, Balmic Welfare, Finlay McMartin & Sons, Claremont, Minn.; senior and grand champion female, Midget's Pride 8th, L. D. May, Granville Center, Pa.; junior champion female, Louise 13th, Gretna Farm, Wheaton, Ill.

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# Public Sales

## FERGUS FALLS, MINN., OCT. 6.

J. S. BILLINGS &amp; SON AND C. B. LEE.

Sold for. Average.	
40 head .....	\$ 420
Top bull, Challenger.....	400
Top female, Flower Girl 16th.....	925

## FARGO, N. D., OCT. 7.

CHESBRO SMITH.

Sold for. Average.	
50 head .....	\$1,022
Top bull, Royal Cup.....	10,000
Top female, Villager's Lady 8th.....	3,025

## FARGO, N. D., OCT. 8.

SPRINGDALE LIVESTOCK COMPANY.

Sold for. Average.	
41 head .....	\$ 385
Top bull, Royal Prince.....	410
Top female, Mina 9th.....	2,500

## YELLOW SPRINGS, OHIO, OCT. 11.

EARL AND WAYNE OGLESBEE.

Sold for. Average.	
37 females .....	\$ 508
43 head .....	19,605
Top female, Lady Bellona 3d (imp.) .....	1,000

## COLUMBUS GROVE, OHIO, OCT. 12.

P. W. EWING AND E. W. LAIBE.

Sold for. Average.	
50 head .....	\$48,350 \$ 967
Top bull, North Sea.....	800
Top female, Rosewood 66th (imp.) .....	2,500

## HUNTERTOWN, IND., OCT. 13.

FORT WAYNE DISTRICT SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Sold for. Average.	
79 head .....	\$36,985 \$ 465
Top bull, Glenarra Pride.....	700
Top female, Brandsby's Lady Bradhooks 3d (imp.) .....	2,650

## MINOT, N. D., OCT. 13.

A. &amp; E. STONEHOUSE.

Sold for. Average.	
40 head .....	\$ 505
Top bull, King Cornerstone.....	2,900
Top female, Maid of Honor.....	1,375

## MARIAN, IOWA, OCT. 14.

LINN COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Sold for. Average.	
36 head .....	\$ 300
Top bull .....	600
Top female, Roan Rose.....	455

## HUNTINGTON, IND., OCT. 14.

HUNTINGTON COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Sold for. Average.	
43 females .....	\$ 254
Top female, Marigold 7th.....	1,300

## LIBERTY, IND., OCT. 16.

UNION DISTRICT SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Sold for. Average.	
43 head .....	\$15,785 \$ 367
Top female, Claret 3d.....	1,075

## HOLDEN, MO., OCT. 16.

HARMON &amp; WILKINSON.

Sold for. Average.	
5 bulls .....	\$ 795 \$ 159
44 females .....	7,480 170
49 head .....	8,275 169
Top bull, True Sultan.....	275
Top female, Orange Maid A. and bc.....	420

## LE MARS, IOWA, OCT. 19.

HELD BROS., I. C. OLOFF, A. J. GROTEHUIS &amp; SONS AND C. J. EYERS.

Sold for. Average.	
Total head .....	\$ 287
Top bull .....	340
Top female, Hampton's Beauty.....	710

## JANESVILLE, WIS., OCT. 20.

ROCK COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Sold for. Average.	
66 head .....	\$ 215
Top bull, Archer Knight.....	435
Top female, Lady Star.....	650

## WILLIAMSVILLE, ILL., OCT. 21.

RALPH J. TAYLOR.

Sold for. Average.	
48 head .....	\$23,860 \$ 497
Top female, Keir Jonquil (imp.) and bc.....	1,175

## WILLIAMSVILLE, ILL., OCT. 22.

JOHN R. JONES.

Sold for. Average.	
36 head .....	\$30,500 \$ 847
Top female, Mayflower Folly and cc.....	2,500

## KNIGHTSTOWN, IND., OCT. 23.

KNIGHTSTOWN DISTRICT SHORTHORN BREEDERS.

Sold for. Average.	
48 head .....	\$ 7,715 \$ 161
Top female, Fancy Lady.....	350

## NOBLESVILLE, IND., OCT. 23.

JOHN OWEN.

Sold for. Average.	
35 head .....	\$29,855 \$ 853
Top female, Friar's Countess.....	2,250

## WEST POINT, IND., OCT. 26.

J. C. ANDREW.

Sold for. Average.	
6 bulls .....	\$ 3,850 \$1,283
37 females .....	35,325 954
40 head .....	39,175 979
Top bull, Pine's Minstrel.....	2,100
Top female, Lespedeza Violet 2d.....	2,300

## CHICAGO, ILL., OCT. 27.

WILLIAM HARTNETT.

Sold for. Average.	
7 bulls .....	\$4,471
72 females .....	1,430
79 head .....	132,175 1,660
Top bulls, Dandy Broadhooks and Royal Abundance, each.....	7,600
Top female, Tatton Clara and cc.....	3,000

## CHICAGO, ILL., OCT. 28.

C. H. PRESCOTT &amp; SONS.

Sold for. Average.	
40 head .....	\$42,245 \$1,056
Top bull, Richland Villager.....	675
Top female, Augusta Queen 10th.....	3,550



Courtesy O. A. Hoopingarner, Bronson, Mich.

## At the Head of the Procession

## WALLA WALLA, WASH., OCT. 28.

WALLA WALLA CATTLE CLUB.

Sold for. Average.	
36 head .....	\$ 9,900 \$ 275
Top animal, Roan Gwynetta.....	435

## WALLA WALLA, WASH., OCT. 28.

THE PEOPLES STATE BANK.

Sold for. Average.	
19 head .....	\$20,550 \$1,082
Top animals, Dorothy Hedgewood and Broadhooks 11th, each.....	2,050

## PORTLAND, IND., OCT. 30.

JAY COUNTY (IND.) SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Sold for. Average.	
7 bulls .....	\$ 220
56 head .....	15,620 280
Top bull, Mulberry's Sultan.....	140
Top female, Roan Butterfly.....	850

## CADIZ, OHIO, NOV. 6.

HARRISON COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Sold for. Average.	
66 females .....	\$ 414
Top female, Maid of the Mist (imp.) .....	1,375

## SOUTH OMAHA, NEB., NOV. 9.

HOWELL REES &amp; SONS AND OWEN KANE.

Sold for. Average.	
47 females .....	\$ 453
Top female, Bess.....	825

## WAPELLO, IOWA, NOV. 10.

UPPERMILL FARM, HOPLEY STOCK FARM, MILLER BROS.

Sold for. Average.	
5 bulls .....	\$ 607
50 females .....	424
55 head .....	440
Top bull, Village Lad.....	1,000
Top females, Scotchie Beauty 2d and Viola 2d, each.....	875

## PARIS, MO., NOV. 11.

MONROE COUNTY BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Sold for. Average.	
7 bulls .....	\$ 970 \$ 138
48 females .....	15,275 318
55 head .....	16,245 295
Top animals, Cloris D., Dainty Bess 3d, Lancaster Maid and cc. and Golden Gift, each.....	600

## CENTRALIA, MO., NOV. 11.

GARRETT LITRELL, E. S. STEWART, C. M. BROWN AND BERT SMITH.

Sold for. Average.	
40 females .....	\$ 455
43 head .....	433
Top female, Village Nell 2d and bc.....	1,300

## LEXINGTON, KY., NOV. 11.

KENTUCKY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Sold for. Average.	
5 bulls .....	\$ 311
43 females .....	321
48 head .....	15,365 320
Top bull, Premier.....	600
Top female, Augusta Princess 3d.....	1,300

## MOUNT PLEASANT, IOWA, NOV. 11.

J. W. McDERMOTT AND "SCOTTY" MILNE &amp; SONS.

Sold for. Average.	
Total head .....	\$ 750
Top bull, Lavender Cumberland.....	385
Top female, Bernice Cumberland 2d.....	2,400

## SACRAMENTO, CAL., NOV. 12.

CALEDONIA FARMS

Sold for. Average.	
48 head .....	\$ 307
Top bull, Pine Grove King 19th.....	250
Top female, Lustrous 2d and bc.....	950

## MEXICO, MO., NOV. 12.

S. P. EMMONS &amp; SONS.

Sold for. Average.	
1 bull .....	\$ 200 \$ 200
38 females .....	15,280 402
39 head .....	15,480 400
Top bull .....	200
Top female, Cumberland Gypsy.....	935

## HUMBOLDT, KAN.

ALLEN COUNTY SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Sold for. Average.	
20 bulls .....	\$ 2,480 \$ 124
37 females .....	7,635 207
57 head .....	10,115 178
Top bull, Lord Mysie.....	300
Top female, Janette 4th and cc.....	690

## GALESBURG, ILL., NOV. 16.

ILLINOIS SHORTHORN BREEDERS.

Sold for. Average.	
10 bulls .....	\$ 374
Total head .....	242
Top bull, Gainford Repeater.....	1,600
Top female, Missie Albertina and cc.....	305

## KANSAS CITY, MO., NOV. 18.

AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Sold for. Average.	
13 bulls .....	\$ 4,230 \$ 325
39 cows .....	24,915 640
52 head .....	29,145 560
Top bull, Augusta Marshal.....	1,000
Top female, Princess Lavender and bc.....	2,100

## PORTLAND, ORE., NOV. 18.

PACIFIC-INTERNATIONAL.

Sold for. Average.	
25 bulls .....	\$16,000 \$ 640
30 females .....	18,325 610
55 head .....	34,325 624
Top bull, King Lavender.....	2,000
Top female, Aberdeen Lucile.....	1,500

## WAUKESHA, NOV. 27.

ANOKA FARMS.

Sold for. Average.	
14 bulls .....	\$26,700 \$1,907
32 females .....	48,250 1,508
46 head .....	74,950 1,629
Top bull, Rosewood Sultan.....	7,000
Top female, Anoka Crocus 2d.....	3,850

## CHICAGO, ILL., DEC. 2.

INTERNATIONAL.

Sold for. Average.	
13 bulls .....	\$18,125 \$1,395
36 females .....	52,875 1,489
49 head .....	71,000 1,449
Top bull, Silver Heart.....	5,000
Top female, Lady Supreme.....	5,600



# Fourth National Shorthorn Congress Show and Sale

February 22-23-24, at Chicago

**\$4,000 IN CASH  
PRIZES**

**400 High Class Shorthorns  
100 Bulls      300 Females**

This is the big Shorthorn event of the year and affords an opportunity to secure top herd sires and foundation females.

Every animal entered in the show will be sold in the sale.

Breeders who have not yet made entries and who have one or two outstanding animals for sale may be able to have them included in the Congress offering by making prompt application. Up to 6 head will be accepted if of suitable merit. This event has already attracted the attention of foreign exporters and our own breeders generally regard it as a place to attain the best the breed affords. This assures a market for this class at profitable values to the sellers.

The Congress program will include dinners and meetings, addressed by speakers of note. It will be a great occasion for all identified in any way with the Shorthorn cause.

The headquarters will be, as heretofore, at the Stock Yard Inn. The show and sale will occur in the International Livestock Exposition Building.

## Remember These Shows and Sales

**Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo., Jan. 15-22.**

**Shorthorn sale Wednesday, Jan. 19.**

**Kansas National Livestock Exposition, Wichita, Kan., Jan. 24-29.**

**Shorthorn sale Thursday, Jan. 27.**

**Southwest Livestock Exposition and Fat Stock Show, Fort Worth, Texas, March 10-15.**

**Southwest American Livestock Exposition, Oklahoma City, Okla., March 16-23.**

There are liberal prize classifications in each.

Shorthorn sales will also be held in connection with both the Fort Worth and Oklahoma City shows.

## American Royal Stock

In the plan adopted for placing the American Royal Show on a permanent basis, which plan provides an adequate, fireproof structure, the portion of the stock which is allotted to the Shorthorn interests amounts to \$20,000. Many breeders have already made their subscriptions and many others have indicated their willingness to do so. Each share has a par value of \$100 and entitles the holder to a life membership, transferable, and an annual pass. In round numbers \$7,000 is yet to be subscribed.

The value of the American Royal to the Shorthorn interests in general should encourage every owner of a Shorthorn herd to subscribe for at least one share. Subscriptions should be sent directly to this office.

The business interests of Kansas City and the stock yards interests have obligated themselves to finance the show and prize list on a more liberal plan than heretofore. Every breeder should cooperate in this movement to place the American Royal on a permanent basis

F. W. HARDING, General Executive.

AMERICAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION,  
13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.